

Caillaux Plots Against Joffre.
Evil genius of France detected in cabal to
disgrace military idol and replace
him with Gen. Serrail. See
THE SUN to-morrow.



THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day, to-night and to-
morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 65.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 355.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

SIX CARANZA CHIEFS REJECT PEACE OFFERS

A B C Conference Arrange to Meet in New York Soon.

GENERAL PROCLAIM LOYALTY TO LEADER

Insist U. S. Must Let Mexico Settle Her Troubles Alone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Convicted that Gen. Carranza will refuse to assent to the peace conference plan, the Pan-American conferees are making arrangements to reconvene at an early date. Apparently Carranza is determined to push his fight regardless of the Pan-American conference and he is now engaged in a campaign designed to convince the seven republics that the chief of the military and military commanders that acknowledge his chieftainship will stand by him to the end.

Responses to the Pan-American note forwarded to Mexico last week were received here today from Carranza's leaders of prominence. Three of them were directed to the seven republics that compose the conference. Two were replies sent to Carranza, copies of which were made public at the Carranza agency.

The six leaders in question proclaim their loyalty to the First Chief and suggest that for them to make a recommendation to the conference indicating either dissent or assent to the peace proposal would amount to an act of insubordination.

Faction is United.
These communications indicate that the Carranzistas are united in thought and purpose and the inference is plain that the Constitutional Government will offer opposition if any attempt is made by outside influences to effect peace in Mexico except on condition that Carranza's enemies shall surrender.

It is believed now to be certain that in his reply Carranza will insist on the question on the premise that his sphere of influence in Mexico has been extended over such a broad area as to justify the United States and Latin America in taking such action.

The six Carranzistas who protest loyalty to the First Chief and indicate that Mexico must be left to herself to right her sovereignty are:

Gen. Candido Aguilar, governor and military commander of the State of Vera Cruz.

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Gen. E. Ricourt, military commander of the garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

Gen. Francisco Murguía, commanding a division operating under Gen. Alvaro Obregon.

Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino, military commander of the Constitutionalists at Monterrey.

Gen. Ajo Gonzalez, military commander of San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Aguilar's Response.
Gen. Aguilar, who speaks for himself and Gen. Ricourt and Murguía, made response as follows:

"I am at the present time the Governor and military commander of the State of Vera Cruz and have under my command as General in Chief the First Eastern Division of the Constitutional army, which is fighting against the reactionaries for the purpose of restoring the liberty of the people and establishing the country in peace, the constitutional regime destroyed by the usurpation, and which army has for its supreme chief the citizen Venustiano Carranza, whom the country has recognized by all the Constitutional military leaders.

"Therefore, being accustomed faithfully to my duty, I could not reply to your Excellencies' courteous note without a breach of that discipline which has caused us firmly to rally around our chief, who is the only one authorized, on account of his high investiture, to reply to the circular note to which I have replied."

"Moreover, because all Constitutional leaders feel confident that he will know, now as always, how to find inspiration in most serene and firm purpose in the face of the most serious obstacles, with which the reaction pretends, as a last resort, to arrest our work of liberty, justice and peace, in order to destroy the sovereignty of my country not one of the Constitutional leaders can individually take any action, as to act otherwise the collection of the country is in danger, which would exist between all the military and civil elements would be broken, and therefore all I can do is to transmit your Excellencies' note to Venustiano Carranza. With assurances of my most distinguished consideration, I remain, "CANDIDO AGUILAR."

Loyal to Carranza.
The communications Gen. Trevino and Gonzalez congratulate Carranza on his patriotism and each professes loyalty to the First Chief.

Gen. Gonzalez wrote to the First Chief:

"It is useless for me to say to you that I will force an enemy will not fight by your side, defending the purpose of our cause and preferring to succumb rather than to permit a foreigner to trample on our country, the liberating work of the armed people of Mexico as the matters of Mexico should be decided only and authoritatively by Mexicans."

The significance of Carranza's action in permitting the publication of such a letter is not based on those notified by the Pan-American conference. Carranza is thus preparing the United States and Latin America for the decision that he is making for the resolution of the government.

When the Pan-American Congress reconvenes it probably will meet in New York. It will have before it then replies to the peace note forwarded to all the Mexican leaders. The indications are that the conference will meet possibly next week, but certainly by the first week in September. Ways and means will then be discussed for bringing about

350 MORE MARINES TO HAITI.

Will Start From Annapolis and Be Sent Inland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The United States has ordered more marines to Haiti. It was learned to-night that orders have been despatched to three companies of the artillery battalion of the Marine Corps now stationed at Annapolis to start for Haiti. It is understood that they will sail within a few days.

The companies are the First, Ninth and Thirteenth, consisting of 350 men. They will take with them twelve field pieces adaptable to use in rough country. The understanding is these marines are to be sent inland, the inference being that the United States deems it necessary to subjugate the entire island and crush all remnants of the revolution that may be remaining at inland points.

No announcement was made at the Navy or State Department in regard to the movement of marines to Haiti. So far as known, though, there have been no movements in the island tending to make the situation more serious. The United States has now about 1,000 marines in Haiti.

Many in Washington were inclined to believe that the new movement of marines had some significance beyond the mere conditions in Haiti. Reports from there recently seemed to indicate that everything was progressing favorably. It is pointed out that a large body of marines could be transported to Haiti to Vera Cruz more quickly than they could be sent from points on the Atlantic coast of the United States in the event of trouble in Mexico.

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WOMEN HOTEL BEATS GET YEAR IN PRISON

Daughter and Widow of Pennsylvania Manufacturer Face Many Charges.

\$2,000,000 ESTATE STORY

Pair Without Money Unwilling to Give Up Luxurious Mode of Living.

The air of refinement and protestations that it was "perfectly preposterous," which aided them in swindling New York hotels out of nearly \$2,000,000, availed nothing to Mrs. M. J. Weaver and her mother, Mrs. Harriet E. Wells. In Brooklyn Special Sessions yesterday when Justices Kernochan, Herbert and Salmon sentenced them to serve one year each in prison as hotel beats.

Mrs. Weaver testified that her father, John C. Wells of Warren, Pa., left \$2,000,000 when he died.

The specific charge on which the women, protesting that it was all "utterly absurd," were found guilty was of defrauding the Hotel Boscawen on a bill for \$350. According to evidence presented, however, a good dozen of hotels suffered from the unwillingness of the two women to give up the luxurious way of life of former years.

In Manhattan alone they were able by means of their cultured appearance to defraud many hotels of the better class. The Vanderbilt lost \$719, it was said, and others which wished they had taken the cash and let the credit go were the Waldorf, the Imperial, the Manhattan, the Murray Hill and the St. Denis.

Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Wells, it appeared from testimony, had conducted their operations for some time with remarkable success, trading upon their ability to "put up a front." At one time, however, they met with difficulty in imposing upon higher priced hotels which they always sought, so hard had they been to make.

They were obliged to appeal to the Charity Organization Society in this city.

Miss King, of that society, testified that she had seen the women, sometimes known as Miss Virginia Wells and Mrs. Harriet E. Wells, sought and from her. They told her, she said, that they had no money to pay their rent, and she made no investigation of their case, she said.

Both women went on the witness stand to tell their own defense, and endeavored to win over the Justices by an attitude somewhat similar to that which had conquered so many hotel managers and clerks.

Mrs. Weaver testified that she had left \$2,000,000 when he died. It was tied up, she said, but she laughed merrily at the idea that she or her mother could count on their appearance and their money to pay their rent.

East of Kovo no troops continue their pursuit of the enemy. They are conducting a successful battle in the plain of Sabina to the high road between Augustowa and Grodno.

The Russians have been driven back on a line from Gdov to the Bug and are offering fresh resistance there.

East of Trojno also hard fighting is in progress.

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz has made successful progress with its attacks on the enemy, capturing ten officers and 3,000 men.

The army group of Prince Leopold is making further progress.

The left wing of the army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen drove back the enemy behind Kotelakulva, in the section southwest of Brest-Litovsk, south of the Bug and gained ground on the Brest-Litovsk line.

East of Vladova our troops reached the region of Vondzieska in the course of their advance.

The fate of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, the last stronghold on the Russian inner line of defense, now is the center of interest.

The Russian army is considered imminent with the continued progress of Gen. von Mackensen's flanking movement. Speculation on the part of military writers agrees that the Grand Duke Nicholas in order to save his main army will abandon all efforts to form a new line with this fortress as a pivot.

Reports from Petrograd stating that Russian warships in the Gulf of Riga were "compelled to draw in because of the great superiority of the German naval forces" is considered speculation regarding the Russian Baltic fleet.

The immediate conclusion to be deduced from the Russian statements is that a part of the Russian fleet is bottled up in the gulf. This would mean that the Germans if able to continue to hold the Russian, say they may sooner or later encounter in an open sea battle.

Moscow May Be Capital.

Meanwhile Petrograd is discussing the advisability of removing the czar's capital to Moscow. This historic city, the premier of the Russian empire, has been considered the heart of Russia and the suggested transfer is regarded as a move that would be advantageous to the czar's empire.

The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, discussing this subject, says in part:

"Moscow still is the nerve center of the empire upon which all railways converge from Archangel to Vladivostok, to Astrakhan and the Crimean. Petrograd was an admirable capital for the genius of Peter the Great, but many think it has served its purpose in the history of Russia. Its foundation was a stroke of genius, forcing the Russian people to abandon the semi-Oriental world for the Western world, but that object long since has been attained."

NO SPLIT WITH CHURCHILL.

Prince Louis of Battenberg Denies Clash With ex-First Lord.

GERMANS CAPTURE NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Russian Fortress Falls and More Than 20,000 Men Are Taken Prisoners.

SHIPS FIGHT IN RIGA GULF

German Fleet Penetrates Russian Waters and Engages Vessels Defending Coast.

SIX FORTRESSES TAKEN SINCE WARSAW FELL

Within fifteen days dating from August 5, when Warsaw fell into their hands, the Germans have taken six Russian fortresses, as follows:

August 6—Ingavograd.
August 7—Serok.
August 10—Lomza.
August 14—Ostrolenka.
August 17—Kovno.
August 19—Novo Georgievsk.

The fortresses of Ossowicz and Brest-Litovsk are still holding out.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 20.—Novo Georgievsk, the Russian fortress nineteen miles northwest of Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula, Narew and Wkra rivers, and described by one correspondent as a "second Vicksburg" because of its position, fell into the hands of the Teutonic invaders yesterday, together with more than 20,000 Russians.

A despatch from Petrograd late to-night says a German fleet has penetrated the Gulf of Riga and is engaged with Russian ships.

The official German statement is as follows:

The fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the last halting place of the enemy in Poland, has been won after a stubborn resistance. The complete Russian garrison of 20,000 men, including 1,000 officers, was taken prisoner. Of these more than 20,000 were captured in yesterday's final battle.

The number of cannon recently captured has been estimated at more than 700. The quantity of war materials cannot yet be estimated.

The Emperor left for Novo Georgievsk in order to give the thanks of himself and the Fatherland to the leader of the attack, Gen. von Haseler, and his troops.

East of Kovo no troops continue their pursuit of the enemy. They are conducting a successful battle in the plain of Sabina to the high road between Augustowa and Grodno.

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Continued on Third Page.

2 AMERICANS LOST; 20 PASSENGERS OF THE ARABIC MISSING; COUNTRY EXPECTS DRASTIC ACTION BY WILSON

ARABIC WAS NOT CONVOYED. SAYS VICE-PRESIDENT OF LINE.

P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president and general manager of the International Mercantile Marine, owner of the White Star liner Arabic, denied last night the insinuation that the torpedoed vessel was under convoy of British torpedo boats. It was stated at the White Star offices in this city that such a report must have emanated from German sources in Washington and could have no other purpose than to beloud the issue.

"Mr. Franklin," said David Lindsay, spokesman for the officials of the line here, "denies that the Arabic was under convoy when attacked by the German submarine which sent her to the bottom. There is absolutely no truth in such a report. Mr. Franklin would have been advised by the British Government or the home office of the line if the Arabic had left Liverpool with a warship convoy."

It was further explained in this connection that yesterday morning's reports from Washington contained the suggestion that the Arabic was sunk because she tried to get away from the submarine. This was contradicted by Capt. Finch and all the survivors who were interviewed in Queenstown. Then came the report that the liner was convoyed by two British torpedo boats.

"It was simply an attempt to beloud the issue," said Mr. Lindsay. "Undoubtedly the insinuation that the Arabic was under convoy and therefore open to attack by a submarine originated in German circles in Washington."

From 5:45 A. M. to 7 P. M., London time, yesterday the British censor held up all news about the sinking of the Arabic. Despatches to American newspapers were barred until 1 o'clock this morning, London time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—With every indication that several American lives have been sacrificed by the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic, Washington officials to-night viewed very gravely the situation confronting this Government.

If unofficial accounts that the Arabic was sunk without warning are accurate, there would seem to be only one possibility of avoiding a diplomatic break with Germany. That possibility would consist in a disclaimer by Germany of the act of the submarine commander and a voluntary offer of reparation.

The record of Germany in her submarine campaign gives little ground for hope that she will pursue such a course; indeed, the conviction has been forced upon official Washington that Germany continues the policy of submarine operations in her own way regardless of the President's solemn warning that further violations of American rights would be regarded as "deliberate provocations."

One other suggestion has been advanced as affording possible relief to the present serious situation, but it has been rejected by the State Department. The way of a hope rather than any expectation.

Report of Convoy.
In some newspaper accounts of the torpedoing of the Arabic it was said she had been convoyed from Liverpool down the Mersey by British torpedo boats which followed into the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The convoy, it was said, consisted of three British vessels. One other suggestion has been advanced as affording possible relief to the present serious situation, but it has been rejected by the State Department. The way of a hope rather than any expectation.

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